# Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum ; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in al of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'c'ock each Morning.

#### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

Valuing Preperty Taken for Public Use. ALL questions that concern the people-all public questions, whether national or municipal-should be discussed by the press with special regard to truth. We wish to observe this rule in what we now propose to say with respect to the dispute which has arisen as to the value of the property that was selected and appropriated by the City Councils, under their ordinance of June 28, 1864, with a view to enlarge the Fairmount Park, and to preserve the purity of the water supplied from the Fairmount Works. At the meeting of Councils on the 25th ultimo, Mr. KING, of the Select Chamber, proposed to "repeal the ordinance providing for paying damages for taking the property at Landing avenue for public purposes." In support of his motion Mr. King presented a statement which showed that certain properties, which had been assessed for taxation at a value of \$50,000, were afterwards valued at \$486,199 by the jury appointed to assess the damages which the owners of the property sustained by reason of its selection and appropriation by the city. This, certainly, on its face, and at the first blush, was a startling revelation, fitted to arouse, in no ordinary degree, the jealousy and indignation of every taxpaver who is not accustomed to look below the surface of affairs.

There can be no doubt that the enormous discrepancy between the different valuations of the same properties is surprising. And yet it would not be safe to say, in advance of further investigation, which of the several appraisements is most exact and reliable. Mr. BREWSTER, the City Solicitor, has determined to bring the whole matter before the proper court for careful revision; and there can be no doubt that the in crests of the city and its taxpayers will be faithfully protected by him in the course of the examination. If the award is not right in its details, he will ask the Court to condemn it partially or alto gether; and if the award should not be judicially confirmed, a new assessment will be ordered, and justice between all parties coucerned eventually secured.

In a matter of this character, however,

great discretion should be exercised. Passion and ignorance should be allowed no influence. Political prejudice and animosity, above all things, should be excluded. The people are only interested to have the truth ascertained. The law authorizes the City Government to take private property for public use on the condition that the owners of the property shall be paid a fair price for it. But how is that condition to be determined? Who shall decide what the just valuation of a certain property or properties, taken for public use, really is? We shall not pretend to answer this question just now. But there is one fact as to which every citizen may feel quite clear and positive in his mind, and that is, that the assessments of properties in this city for the purpose of taxation afford no reliable measure of their true value. It has long been notorious that the assessed value of real estate in Philadelphia, with a view to tax it for State and municipal purposes, is not its real value. It is not necessary just now to inquire why a property should be appraised below its actual value when it is to be taxed, and appraised above that figure when it is to be sold to the City Government for public use. It is enough for the present to know that this variation in valuation actually takes place, and that a piece of ground, improved or not improved, that is assessed for taxes at one price, may, in fact, be worth one hundred, three hundred, or even ten hundred per cent. more than that price. We know that this is so. There are familiar instances within our own knowledge, and the knowledge, also, of many of our readers, that will fully bear out the fact. Hence it follows that the assessment of real estate for taxation is not the just standard by which to ascertain its real value. Nor can those whose property is valued for the purpose of taxation be required to correct the assessment made by the officers elected by the people to perform that duty. Nor is any citizen likely to sell his property at the valuation put on it by the public assessor. If, then, the city wish to buy a particular tract of ground for public use, it need not be amazed if a jury of intelligent and honest men appraise it far above the valuation at which it was assessed for taxes. But there is another fact worth considera-

tion in this connection. When a property is assessed for taxation, its own intrinsic value only is counted. When it is taken for public use, the business of the proprietor, who is turned out of occupation, must be embraced in the estimate. A barren lot, open and unused, may be worth so much a foot. But the same space of earth occupied by the owner in the prosecution of a profitable business, can only be fairly valued, when it is to be turned into a public park, by taking into the appraisement the "good-will" of the position, and its peculiar advantages for the private uses for which it has been employed. Considerations of this kind are not regarded by the men who assess real estate for taxation. But they must be respected by a jury appointed to estimate damages which the

owners of properties will sustain when they are taken for public use.

It is, nevertheless, certain, that all real estate in the city should be taxed at its actual value-that is to say, at the value for which its owners would sell it, either to private purchasers or to the Government. The proprietors should be made to pay a tax on their property proportionate to the price which they would demand for it it s ld privately and at their own option. This should be the criterion of the assessment for taxation, whenever the fact can be discovered. It is not, however, possible, in a majority of cases. to find out what or cise value a man puts on his property, or what he would freely sell it for. Yet, we are not quite sure that when the owner of the real estate wilfully allows it to be assessed for years at a certain price, for taxes he should not be held to that price whenever the public chooses to take the ground at the valuation on which he has consented to have it appraised for taxation.

In the particular case under consideration, the proper court will determine whether the property in question was or was not rightly valued by the jurors appointed to assess the damages sustained by the owners in having it taken from them for public use. In the meanwhile, the tax-payers of the city can suffer no harm, and the Councils may safely deter all action in the matter.

Parliamentary Foliteness - The Necessity

of Congressiona! Courtesy. FROM time immemorial a certain deforential usage has prevailed in all deliberative bodiesa mutual courtesy has been ostentatiously displayed, which has never been abandoned, even when personal and party feeling ran highest. At the time of the framers of our Constitution, a spirit of party rancor was as strong as it is to-day; but that inherent good breeding, that natural sense of what is due by a gentleman to himself, prevented an exhibition of that scurrilous personality which has of late years, from time to time, appeared in the House of Representatives. The bitterest invectives of John Randelph were always clothed w th all the official titles of those who were writhing under his sarcastic lash. Throughout the whole of the stormy sessions in the earliest portion of the century, when the Federalists were called Monarchists, and the Democrats Jacobins, when HAMILTON, BURE, and JEFFERSON measured swords in wordy conflict, here will not be found applied to each other one term half so disrespectful, one epithet half so ungentlemanly, as those which were used by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS in his remarks on his Excellency the President of the United states.

Then it was a recognized maxim that courtesy did not detract from argument, and that vituperation would neither strengthen a weak nor make forcible a pointless oration. The tone and language adopted by the leader of the Bouse of Representatives towards the President of the United States must meric the severest condemnation of every rightminded citizen. We care not what may have been Mr. Johnson's views-what might be his principles, or how radically wrong might have been his policy, he is nevertheless the Chief Executive of the nation, the official superior of all Americans, the head and representative of the land. It matters not whether we agree with him or disagree; whether Mr. STEVENS believed him a traitor, or worshipped him as a dem'-god; under all circumstances, he is entitled by right of his position to the respectful attention and courteous deference of every man, whether foreign or native-born. Did it strike Mr. STEVENS that he added force to his style when he termed the President "that man at the end of the avenue?" Did be think that he refuted all the coctrines of his Excellency when he remarked that Mr. Johnson "had spoken when unasked," and that he "was doubly grateful for an opinion when it was not

We believe that all Americans will join us in considering that, had Mr. STEVENS shown a courtesy, an even ultra deference, his remarks would have been much more effective, and his character much more elevated, than when he descended into the pit of ribaldry and abused his Excellency with a vim that would have done honor to a fishmonger of Billingsgate. A gentleman holding the high official post of Mr. STEVENS should weigh well his words, and think of the effect they will have upon the ears of foreign powers. How will it sound for such an address as his to go abroad and be read by the enemies of our land on the Continent? With what scornwill they view this destruction of the wall of decency; this overthrow of all the barriers o conventional politeness! Well may we be subjected to ridicule when a leader in the land so far sacrifices his good sense, his propriety, to his passion, as to speak of the highest person in our country as though he were a miserable lebbyist, or an ignorant and subservient pot-house politician. We regret most keenly this disgraceful tone, this language so at variance with the demands of the common est amenities of life. For come what may, be the President guilty of the violation of every command in the Decalogue, it is certainly inappropriate to address him with any other than his official title. It is the office, not the man; and when any Congressman so far demeans himself as to permit his tengue to sleak in the language of Mr. STEVENS, he forgets what is due to his own self-respect, as much as he does that deference which is the right of the Chief Executive of America.

A MORBID SPIRIT of epidem'c crime is being cultivated among our community, and bundreds of our citizens are being fascinated by the hideous deed of the most atrocious of our murderers. We say fascinated-charmed. spell bound with the horrible details. To see the crowds of young men who stand gazing and gloating over the trial of this man

BERGER-to see scores of young women | the place of execution, and there hanged by the thronging round the doors and listening on tiptee to catch the recital of all the harrowing incidents, is to furn sh a clue for the detection of future murderers, to see a collection of candidates for criminal honors. It is a fact. proved by the records of history, that whenever a great crime startles a community, a sort of maniacal epidemic se zes the people. The murder of BOLINGBROKE by FLETCHER was followed by an extraordinary period of homicides. The death of VILLIAM of Orange was succeeded by a series of unpracedented crimes, while the additions to the insane asylums testify that the deleterious effect of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln extended far beyond his own death. So also we fear it will be with the WAIT murder. And should such an evil befall our city as an epidemic of crimes the cause can be found in the gaping crowds who look upon BERGER as a hero, horrible indeed, yet majestic in the magnitude of his crime.

THE ELECTION OF HON, HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON .- A recent telegram from Georgia announces that the Legislature of that State elected ALIXANDER H. STEPHENS United States Senator, that Mr. STEPHENS declined. and that Herschel V. Johnson has been elec ed for the place. Likewise, that Mr. JOHNSON has signified his acceptance of the post. We admire the spirit that dictated the refusal of Mr. STEPHENS One who has been as deeply engaged in the plot of treason as he has, is surely in the right in retusing to accept a position of trust and honor under the Government whose existence he jeopardized. Yet if there is one of the leaders of the Rebellion or whom we have both a sympathy and a respect, that man is ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. We do not quote the fact that he was dragged into the vortex of treason against his conscience and his sense, as any ex enuation for his fault, but the honest, manly course he pursued previous to the war, and the love of Union which has continually displayed itself while the struggle continued, shows that it there was a Southern leader who could with propriety reoccupy a United States office, that leader was Mr. STEPHENS That he hab declined adds but another evidence to secure for him the sympathy of those who were his bitter denouncers and are to-day his conquerors.

We wish as much could be said of HERS-CHEL V. JOHNSON, a defeated candidate for the jost of Vice President on the ticket with the lamented Douglas-his record is not a clear one. He has been a passive, though not less willing tool in the hands of the Southern chiefs. And now he comes back and asks readmission to the Senate as one of its equally honored members. One by one are the old names, the names of those who have perjured themselves in the cause of treason, who have violated their oaths, and lett the Senate with scorn and curses, appearing upon the roll of members demanding admission. Should this keep on we will soon have the same faces in the old seats, and the gentlemen from Georgia will again fill the Chamber with their invective against the Senator from Massachusetts. The very men who arose, and with scoff and contempt left the body, will return to it and be welcomed as brothers. The man who turned his back upon ANDRI W JOHNSON in scorn, and termed him a traiter to the South, will soon reappear, and defeated Rebels will be rewarded as honored Senators of the nation. Would that we had a CICERO to scourge these CATALINES with his philippies out of the Capitol, and show to all how foul a thing is an insolent, audacious, yet deseated traitor.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantoun Murder-Conviction of christian Serger-Sentence of Death. COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-Judges Allison and Ludlow, - Commonwealth vs. Christian Berger. The trial of this case was concluded last evening, and at about half-past 7 o'clock the case was given to the jury, under the charge of the Court, by Judge Allison. They were out some thurty minutes, when they came in with a erdict of guilty of murder in the prst degree, erger did not seem at all affected or moved this verdict, which he evidently expected, and after its ann uncement quietly resumed his seat.
William Brooke, one of his counsel, made a otion in arrest of judgment and tor a new trial,

for reasons to be filed. This morning the reasons for a new trial were submitted to the Court without argument, where upon Judge Allison, afterfeonsultation with his lleague, Judge Ludlow, said that the reasons thus submitted presented nothing new, or that had not been argued and pressed upon by the Court upon the trial, except, perhaps, the point raised as to the right of the District Attorney to challenge peremptorily a juror after he had been accepted by the prisoner, and had taken his seat in the box, but before he had been sworn.

Under the ruling of the Supreme Court, in the case of McFadden, it was held that a juror was not empanuelled until he had first been sworn, and under that runng and the recent Act of Assenably upon the subject, the Court was of the opinion that the District Attorney had the right to discharge the jurors as he had done. For these and other reasons, which the

arned Judge gave, he said the Court would overrute the motion in arrest of judgment and or a new triel.

District Actorney Mann then said:-May it please your Honors-On the 17th day January, 1866, the prisoner, Christian Berger, was indicied for the murder of Mary L. Watts, which crime had been committed on the 6th of January, 1866. To this indictment the prisoner pleaded not guilty. On the 2d day of February, 18.6, a verdict was rendered against him on said indictment of guilty of murder of the first degree. I now move the Court that the sentence which the law of this Commonwealth affixes to this crime be passed upon the prisoner. The prisoner was here directed by the clerk, Mr. Moore, to stand up. In answer to the usual tormal question, whether he had anything to say why sentence of the law should not be passed, I erger said, "I have nothing to say."

Judge Allison then referred to the comstances of the case as developed upon the trial, which could have lett no doubt on the minds of the jury of the guilt of the prisoner, as they had lett none in the minds of the Court, and also to the zeal, fidelity, and marked ability displaced by his counsel in his defense, the pa-tience with which the jury had listened to the

Judges Altison and Ludlow then arose, when udge Allison proceeded to pronounce sentence in the following words:—
The sentence of the Court is, that Christian Beiger, the prisoner at the bar, be taken hence to the Philadelphia County Prison from whence he came, and from thence that he be taken to

neck until he be dead, and may Ged have mercy in your soul.

During the remarks of the Judge and the imposition of the judgment of the law Berger stood otionless, gazing fixedly at his Honor, and betraving no emotion. At the concluding words—
"And may God have mercy on your soul"—be closed his eyes, slightly inclined his head to the Court, and sat down.

He was soon after removed to prison, and the crowd which had filled the court-room rapidly

#### RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE POOR .- PROF. BARNHARD will orea h To-morrow Even'ng, at 7% o'c.ock.
in he FIRST PR SETT RIAN UNUNCH N. L. (Dr.
Shephere's RUTTO WOOD Street above Flith,
arier) hich a collection will be aken to aid the Home
Misconary Society in its a lision to the poor.

HOMAS T. IASPIN,
Chairman Committee on Pub le Meetings.

A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Presbyierian Church corner of NINT a and Wilde ON Nores to morrow evening a 13 P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Messrs. CUNNING-HAW. HARBAUGH VON AKEN MOORS and others. Preaching by Rev. J. GARLAND HAMNEZ at 182

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR,
PHI'S GARDES, below Broad - Mon hy Sermonito Young Men will be delivered by the Pector,
Rev J. W. B' NHAM, on Sunday sensite a subject.
Pentius Pilate; or, Principle sacrificed on the Alear of

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH. GREEN street, near Sixteenth street - services on unday 4th inst, at 10% A, M, and 7% P, M, by the Pastor Rev. S H, dieser Subject in the Evanling - A continuation of the sermons on Edjaha. d his Times."

SALEM METHODIST PROTESTANT Church OTTER Street be ow Front, -- ermon to the Wil iam Penn sione Company to morrow at 75, P. M. by the tactor, Rev. J. W. CH. RLIOX. Morning service at 10% o'clock

"THE WHITE STONE AND NEW Name"-Rev R A. MALLORY to morrow at o'clock A. M. Chi dren's churca at 3% P. M. Street Presbyter an Church, SOU'll Street, selow

REV. J. B. SIMMONS WILL PREACH in Green Hil Hall southeast corner of SEVEN-11 LNTH and POPLAN Streets To-morrow A teracon, at quarter-past 3 o'clock Seits free. All are cordially invited. Sunday clock at 2 o'clock P. M.

UNION M. E. CHURCH. SARBATH.
4th inst. Rev. T. T. TASKER at 16% A. M.;
Pro'essor William L. Boswell at 1% P. M. Opening of the New Organ

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in UNION M E CHURCH and LECTURE-ROOM every evening during the week, except Saturday, a 7% o'clock SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, BY REV.

JAS M. CROW LL D. D., Sabbath Moralog at
1814 o'clock, at Seventh "resbyterian Church, Bir JAD
Street, north of Chesnut, A I we come.

LOGAN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TWENTIFTH and VINE Streets.—
Preaching Tomorrow Morning, at 10% o'c ock, by the Rev. ALEXANDER HEBERTON.

REV. T. TASKER WILL PREACH in the SECOND S REET M. E. (HUUCH at 16% To-morrow moining; Rev. D. H. BOWEN at 7% P. M.

MARINERS' PRESBYTERIAN Church, Rev. C. B. EWING, Paster.—sabbath services at 10% A. M. and 3% P. M. in the HOPE HOLE HALL, PINE west of Second street. EMERY M. E. CHURCH, -REVIVAL at 10% a. M. Communion at 3 P. d. Rec. J. W. BABNHART at 7 P. M.

HEDDING,—REV. MR. GRANT, 104.
Sacrament, 3 Rev. A. MANSHIP, 1%. Young
Wen, 6. his (aturdsy) Evening, all members and
friends invited to attend WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD

and Fitzwater Streets, -- Preaching To Mor-"NO GREATER JOY."-SERMON BY T. H. STOCKTON, ELRVENTH and WO'D, SABBATH 3% P. M.

FATHER HUNT WILL PREACH IN UNION CALL To-more at 3% o'clock RII GE Avenue and NOBL - trees. seats free.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. AT A MEETING OF THE NON-COM-

ints loued officers and privates of Com any E, ith U. S. V. V., the following resolutions were passed and adopted.—
Wherers The Government of the United States has promised to us through United States anthorized re-cipiling officers, on date of enlistment Henry (16) or Spencer (7) shooter liftes to be retained by the men on expiration of time of service, and we were deprived of those arms by a decision of the General-in-hief, and confined to Springleid rifts now in our possession white every regiment in the 1st Army Corps are armed with the promised arm. he promised arm— Essoived That we the enlisted men of Company E. h U. ~ V. V. would have been proud to take to our

the promised arm—

Besolved That we, the enlisted men of Company E, 7 h U. N. V. V. would have been broud to take to our homes the above arm as a va sable and dear testimonial of leur years of hard and alth service in the field, and more so we would consider them a just consideration on the part of the Government of the United States, recognizin, our ermer hard service connected with unsurpassed hardship and endurance.

Reso ved That we therefore the enlisted men of Cor pany F, 7th U. S. V. V. respectfully tender these Government of the United States.

Reso ved, That we therefore the enlisted men of Government of the United States.

Reso ved, That we lope that the above arms may be retained by the Government of the United States for uture use and be placed in the hands of those who will be bound more worthy of uplo ding the dignity of the country, and detending the star Saang ed Banner with more success and honor than the Veterans of the Tth Regiment. Ist Army Corps, comprising nearly every rediment of the Army of the Potomac, and Sherman's Grand Army.

JOHN J. JEFFRINS, Chairman.

JAMES F. Learny, Committee.

HENRY V. BAKEB.

JOSEPH D. HOWARD, Secretary, Company E, 7th U. S. V. V.

U. S. V V New York Herald, Baltimore American, and Wash-ington (her nic e please conv.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—LET US NOT be compelled to tarm away the hungry, cold, half-cad so dier's widew and orphan, or him who lought and bled for us without some sid.

(I bens of Philadelphia—Americans:—Shall you allow this thing to be? Let it never have been writtenmay I never see the day when I shall have to say to the hungry soldier or the hungry widew and children of our soldiers. There is nothing to give you."

The following supervisory (committee will have "City Pastor's" work under their direction and supervision sudt his accounts, and satisfy the public in regard to the whole work.

Ex-Governor POLLO K.
MORJOD . acMICH SEL. Mayor of Philadelphia, Hom. HENRY D. MOORE.

JAMIS B ORNE FSQ. Contributions of money and coal should be sent to SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.-LET US NOT

men.

"Contributions o' money and coal should be sent to
"(ity Fastor." Superintendent of Immediate Aia for
Sorders' Families. So. 1341 LOMBARD Street. Philade phia. Contributions of clothing and food to Mrs.
"City Pastor." superintendent or Cothing Department. menf.
Miss H MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent's Supplies and Distribution.
Applications for aid attended to every afternoon from 2 to 6 of cicek. Applicants if possible, will come recommended as worthy and needy.

2 3 sw 8t°

HAVE YOU SEEN GOULD'S NEW Store Nos. 37 and 38 North SE OND Street? it is the algest and hendsomes. Furniture store in the city. We understand that Gould's purpose is to sell at about cost for the first year so now is the time for those about cost for the first year so now is the time for those purchasing Furniture. They have a splendid stock of the best make from the lowest to the highest price, and wit be open to sell on MONDA. February 5th.

GOULD & CO'S t'niop Furniture Depots, Nos. 37 and 38 North SE: OND Street and corner of NIN'H and MARKET Streets which has long been known as the cheapest and best o ace to bay furniture.

[2 2 3t

A MEETING OF THE BEACON OF COMPANY will be held on FRIDAY the 231 ms., at 3 o'clock P. M. in the second a cry of the Girard Bank. nor h side, to consider the expedience of mininishing the Capital tock of said tompany to forty-five thousand do lars. T. J. F'LHOIT.

A WALBORN,

E R MEYERS,

Directors

S. P. HANCOCK.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, WHILIAM LOYD GARRISON General CARL SCHURZ.

Mrs. F. R. W. HARPI'R Prof. W. H. DAY, and Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, wil speak at CONCERT HALL upon National topics. February 8th, 15th, and 22d, and Match 1st, 8th, and 15th.

Tickers or the Course, 31:50. Single admission, 35 conts. For yale at T. B. Pugh's. Sixth and Chesnat streets, and at the door

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET
Debis promptly collected in any city of Town of the
United rates
OM FTENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE.

WE HAVE ADMITTED MR. A. FOX to an interest in our firm, from January 1866. 2160 CASTNER, STICKNEY & WELLINGTON.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
PHILADRIPHIA. January 30, 1869
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders or this Company will be held en TUESDAY, the 20th day of February. 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.
The Annual Election to Durates. HALL.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March. 1886, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street,
h DMUND SMITH.
Scoretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN-GER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,

1 30 354

THIRD and BROWN Streets,

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Besolved—hat a further instalment of Pive Dollars per abare on each share of the capital stock of the Company to called in, payable on or before February 6, 1886

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 18 and 12 o'clock A. M.

1 23 inthefe.

Negrotary.

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY. No. 11 Merchants' Exchange.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholder: will be hold on 70 LeSDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P M.
1 26 1 2 13

THE ANNUAL MEETING NEW EBA OIL, LUMBER, AND MINING COMPANY, NORTHERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY,

CHARTER OAK PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of the three Companies.

No. 42 FOUTH THIRD STREET.

On TUESDAY, Fibruary 13, 1806 at 3 o'clock P. M.
B. W. DEMING,
Secretary

CARD.—VERY LARGE AND IMPORT CARD.—VERY LARGE AND IMPORTANT ANT SALE OF HARDWARE, T. BLE AND POLKE! CUILLEY, Ship and Trace Chains. Horse Shoes, Nail Mods, axes, shove a and Stades, Nails, Etc. BY OEDER OF UNDERWRIPEAS.

C C MACKEY, anctioneer, will shortly sell by auction, the whole of the extensive stock (insured for \$10.00), remaining from the late at Messra Biddies' store, No 131 Market a rest.

The day of sale wit be duly announced in a future govert sement, and full particulars turnished in printed cata ogues.

2 3 4 4p

GAME.—THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GANE hereby give notice to all persons, and particularly to Houel and Restaurant Ecquers and Dealers in Game, that the law will be stric by an orded on and arter the last day of Fabrany. 1816. Any information of a violation of the law reported to our So jetter. WARDALE 48 Sec. Lister, No. 302 WALNUT Street, will be promptly attended to.

No. 508 S. WHARVES,

JAMES B. CHANDLEH, Secretary.

JAMES B. CHANDLER, Secretary, 2 1 thatu 2w No. 396 CHESNUT Street SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS
of the PHILADELFHIA AND TRENTON
RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (c'ear of taxes) upon
their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of
February 1866, at the Company's Office, No 324 South
DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions raid in scrip
J. PARKER NORRI., Treasurer.
Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tuthslut

MANUFACTURERS EXPERIENCE NO regret in having ordered from HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR PRINTING BOOMS, NO 420 CH\* SNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-RIAGE:— ontaining nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatse on Larly i rors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the sind and Body with the Author's Fian of Treatmentthe only rational and successful mode of once as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the marrid and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubte of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 'AIDEN Lane, Alossy, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either pers naivy or by mad. and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1186m

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM.
the binetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES.

entitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free, or four stamps, by addressing Secretary Sew York Museum of Anatomy, 7171v No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM, -F. LAKEMEYER, DINING-ROOM,—F. LAKEMET ER,

CARLER'S Aley, would respectfully inform the
Fublic generally that he has lefthothing undone to make
this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodation bining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is unrished with BRANDIES, WINES,
WHISKY, Etc., Fig., of SUPERIOR BRAND... 11

#### Out Closing 2 STREET, 0 LOW 2 7 Stock CHESNUT 5 EXTREMEL Damaged person. 0 609 0 Slightly -100

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Washington, January 29, 1866.

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Notice is hereby given, that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the designated Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been nstructed to discontinue, on and after the 1st of February next ensuing, receiving deposits (for Temporary Loan at six per cent. Interest.

They have been instructed to receive such deposits in lawled money, on and after that date, at five per cent micrest, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from date of deposit.

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